The Bombay Guardian.

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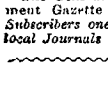
FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST MARCH 1854.

Touching on the Coast and at the Cape if inducement offer.



MESSRS. GREEN'S fine A. I Frigate-built Passenger Ship "*VERNON*," 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander; has first rate accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L. PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—Mrs SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body: and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 14th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To MR. DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth. (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c, Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. Framjee Nesserwanjee, and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Thomas Payne and Sons, 7 and 8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Messrs. Seetopersaud and Co., Lucknow; Messrs Gibson and Co., Lahore; Messrs. Meppart and Co., Vizagapatam; Messrs Lewis and Co, Maulmain; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Mr. Edward Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Messrs. Thomson and Co, Monghyr; Messrs. Nubbybux and Co., Delhi; Baboo Rhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Hyderabad; Mr. J. Contes, Ferozepore; Messrs. Hulse and Nephew, Agra; Mr. Francis Smyth, Dinapore; Messrs. Bolard and Co., Allaiabad; Mr. W. Jones, Bangalore; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Jubbulpore; Mr. John C. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr. Collins, Gwalior; Messrs. Noorbux and Co., Delhi; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Saugor; Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Kamptee; Messrs. Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Messrs. Greenway Brothers and Co, Cawnpore; Messrs. MacDonald and Co, Umballah: Messrs. Dartell, Brothers, Nyneetal and Bareilly; Mr. Ball, Simlah.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 1/8d.	For doct. bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 1/8d.	For crdt. bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at

60 days' sight, Rs. 99 5/8	ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, Rs. 100	30 days' sight, 99 1/4
at sight, Rs. 100 3/8	at sight, 100

ON CHINA—at 60 days' sight, Rs. 233—Nominal.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1000 each,	38 1/2 ₱ cent. prem. Sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation	Rs. 250 do.	90 ₱ ct. prem.
Commercial Bank	Rs. 500 each	Transfer books closed.
Agra Bank	„ 500 each	40 ₱ cent prem.
Bank of Madras	„ 1000 do	1,000 20 ₱ cent pm.
Apollo P. Com.	„ 12,500 do	12,000 19,000
Colaba P. Com.	„	5850
Colaba L. Com.	„ 10,000 do	9500
Bo. S. N. Com.	„ 510 do	400 58 ₱ ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.		54-8-9 paid in Bombay or £5 in England, 22 Rs. prem. each share sales.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent transfer loan	Rs. 113	for numbers registered for transfer ₱ 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	„ 101 5/8 @ 102 1/4	₱ 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1852-53	„ 107 1/2	₱ 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	„ 101 3/4 @ 102	₱ 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	„ 101 1/4 @ 102	₱ 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 1/8	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes	„ 10: 3-16ths	₱ £ noml.
Spanish Dollars	„ 233	₱ 100
Republican Dollars	„ 228	do.
German Crowns	„ 219	₱ 100
Sycee Silver	„ 104 1/2 @ 104 7/8	₱ 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)	„ 13 1/2	₱ tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, for 97 touch	„ 16	₱ tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London	£3 @ £3-2-6	₱ ton.
To Liverpool	£3	₱ ton.
To Calcutta	Nominal	₱ rass.
To China	Rs. 17	₱ candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of Government Notes is 5 per cent., and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the following rates, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p.ct. p. an
On deposits withdrawable at 3 months' notice for which non-transferable receipts will be granted..... 4 per cent
On deposits for 6 months certain in sums not less than Rs. 500—for which Bank Post Bills at 6 months' date including interes will be given..... 4 per cent.

N. B.—No Cheques paid or Cash received under Rs. 50. Notice for withdrawal of fixed deposits may be given when lodged with the Bank or at any subsequent period. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at 3 months or under..... 7 per cent.
On do. above 3 do. and not exceeding 4 months..... 8 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate, on Bills taken up before maturity, allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is charged on two-thirds of the extent of each Cash Credit granted, whether available or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 3/4d.	per Rupee
Do 3 do do	2s.	0 3/4d.	„
Do 2 do do	2s.	0 3/4d.	„
Do 30 days' sight	2s.	0d.	„
Do sight	1s.	11 3/4d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On purchase or sale of Government & other Securities..... 1/4 per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London, payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such Bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.... 2 per cent. per annum.
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

N. B.—No interest is allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 *or over Rs.* 50,000.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....		7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7 do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0 d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0 3/8d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. do.
do at 1 do do .....1s. 11 3/4d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
On Scotland at 1 do do .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... 1s. 11 1/2d. do.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £20 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

SELECTIONS.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—1853.

(From the Boston Puritan Recorder, October 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Since the last Annual Meeting, 43 missionary laborers, 16 males and 27 females, have been sent to different fields under the care of the Board. To the Armenians, 14; Choctaws, 11; Cherokees, 2; Ceylon, 4; Fuh-chau, 2; Assyria, 3; Syria, 4; Ahmednuggur, 2; Arcot, 2. In addition to these, 10 other missionary laborers, male and female, having spent some time in this country, have returned to fields previously occupied by them. Thus making a grand total of 56 missionaries and assistant missionaries, sent out during the year. This is the largest number, with a single exception, ever sent into the missionary field by this Board in one year.

Eight young men are now under appointment in this country as missionaries, and five persons as assistant missionaries.

There have been issued, of the three monthly publications of the Board,—the Missionary Herald, Journal of Missions, and Youth's Dayspring,—988,044 copies, a monthly average of 82,337 copies. Of the Annual Report, Annual Sermon, Abstract, and various Missionary Tracts, 28,000 copies have been printed.

The receipts for the year ending July 31st, were, from all sources, including the balance of $5.35 in the Treasurer's hands, $314 922.83.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MISSIONS.

In presenting a summary view of the Missions, it has been thought best to follow the plan adopted the last year, avoiding statistics in some measure, and aiming at a connected and popular view of the work, in which it is our happiness to be engaged. The geographical order will be observed.

AFRICA.

The two AFRICAN Missions are in that early stage of progress, in which numerous converts are not to be expected. The one among the *Zulus*, of South Africa is embarrassed by the nearness and conflicting interests of the English colony at Port Natal. No government, in the existing state of the world, whether general or local, has much claim to the reputation of disinterested benevolence. It is perhaps auspicious for the natives, that the colony seems not likely to grow at present. The Mission has 12 stations, extending 150 miles along the coast, and from 5 to 25 from the sea. If one would see human nature speaking and acting itself out, he may behold it here. "See," said one of these children of nature to a neighbor who had joined the church, —"see what your new religion costs you. You must buy clothes to wear which are only an impediment to all action, and buy soap to wash them, and thread and needles to patch and mend them. You must be always building upright houses, which are cold and uncomfortable, and must buy dishes to eat in; must work in the garden just like a woman. And then perhaps you must be hungry and waste much time in going to meeting and learning to read. But we live in idleness, which is both agreeable and manly. Our wives dig the gardens. Our houses are warm. With our money we buy cattle, which give us food and rejoice our eyes instead of buying clothes, which soon wear out, and are only in the way while they last. And, instead of going to read and to worship, we go to hunt and to dance; and we lie basking in the sun, and take snuff, and smoke our pipes, and drink beer, and do many other things." In this there is nothing new, nothing really peculiar to the black man of Africa, or to the pagan savage. The Zulus were happily too distant from the Caffre war to be directly affected by it; but the influence it has in many ways exerted upon the relations existing between the white man and the natives, is and will long be injurious. Dr. Adams, an original member of this Mission, has been called to rest from his faithful labors.

The stations in the Zulu Mission extend along the coast; but the development of the *Gaboon* Mission, commencing on the coast, extends inland, up the Gaboon and its tributary waters, towards the cooler, more salubrious interior. Explorations have been made for a hundred miles, and mountains begin to appear. Stations exist among the maritime tribes, and one was commenced, before the decease of Mr. Porter, 70 miles from the sea, to operate on the Pangwes of the interior, but was relinquished for want of more men in the Mission. The real peril of life from the climate on the Gaboon and its branches is small, and from the people it is nothing. A few more missionaries, and we could resume that important post, and form others beyond it; and occupying the river Nazareth on the south, could have a double line of march to a common rendezvous not far in the interior. The Gaboon is becoming attractive to commerce, and thus the facilities of access to it from this country are increasing. Mr. Wilson, the pioneer in this Mission, after 20 years of service in Africa, is prevented by chronic disease from resuming his labors in that field. It is known to the Committee, that several persons of much promise have resolved to devote themselves to the propagation of the gospel in this Mission.

GREECE.

Dr. King is still in Greece, preaching as usual, notwithstanding the unjust decree for his banishment. Sickness and death in the high places of our own government retarded the process mentioned in the last Report for the redress of his wrongs as an American citizen. The official documents are not yet accessible, from which we might learn precisely what the government of the United States have demanded and what they have obtained from the government of Greece. The suggestion made by the Prudential Committee was, that a letter be written and sent by Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, to whom Greece was so great a debtor, giving the American view of religious liberty, and stating how much of that liberty the people of the United States should be expected to enjoy in prosecuting their business through the world. It cannot be doubted that Mr Everett, the worthy successor of the deceased statesman, performed his part of the service with his accustomed ability. The whole case will probably be in a state to be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

JEWS.

The Jewish mission at Thessalonica has suffered a severe reverse, all however, directly from the hand of our gracious Lord. So far as the Jewish population of that place is concerned, it is still believed to be the choicest field for a Jewish mission in Turkey. Unexpectedly, sickness prostrated the physical strength of all our brethren and sisters, and Mrs. Morgan died. So frequent and severe were the returns of intermittent fever, that it became proper no longer to remain on the ground. A new station is to be formed at Smyrna; while the brethren will not lose sight of the original and favorite seat of their mission. Mr. Schauffler still pursues as usual his important literary labors at Constantinople, and several works for the Jews were published by him and by his brethren the past year.

ARMENIANS.

The reformation among the *Armenians* continues to extend. Mr. Layard's strong recent testimony in the British House of Commons as to its results, is substantially corroborated by the testimony of our brethren. There are now twenty-one missionaries in this field, aided by ten native preachers, and thirty-six other native helpers. Mr. Goodell has returned, and will revise his Armeno-Turkish translation of the Bible, of which there must be a new edition. The seminary at Bebek contains fifty students, of whom fifteen are Greeks. Eleven of the Armenian students form a class in theology. As the members of this Institution are from all parts of the empire, so, when graduated, they go to all parts, as preachers, teachers, translators, and helpers in many ways. The female boarding school, surrounded by an Armenian population on the Golden Horn, is growing in interest and importance. The press issued seven millions of pages during the year, but the increasing demand for books on theology and practical religion, requires that the press should be worked with accelerated speed. The establishment has been removed from Smyrna to Constantinople, where it is expected to operate without fear or restraint. What a progress has there been in religious toleration, since the time when the press struggled hard to gain even a precarious footing in Smyrna! The Protestant churches have been increased from ten to fifteen; and the present Report adds new names of places to the hundred and more mentioned last year, in which the reformation had gained entrance.

The mighty change which is in progress, through the Spirit and grace of God, in all classes of the Armenian community, and in almost every part of the field, is but very imperfectly indicated by the statistics of churches or of the newly organized Protestant community. A rapid numerical increase in the Protestant civil community, is scarcely desirable, and is not to be expected at present. The wheat is sifted by the severe persecution, which always precedes the practical enforcement of the principles of religious toleration and freedom by the local authorities. Nor can the local authorities prevent persecution, in a thousand forms not cognizable by the laws. They cannot prevent converts from losing business and property, and from imprisonment through fictitious claims and perjured testimony. Still the condition of the Protestants is improving, and their superior integrity, industry, enterprise and intelligence, must at length place them in advance of their enemies in temporal prosperity. The results of the late agitations in the political world, as they affect the Protestant community, are worthy of grateful attention. In the Old Testament history, written by inspired men, we see kings and statesmen in high consultations, and armies marching and countermarching amid the tumult of nations, and all with main reference (though undersigned by the actors) to a little community, which was then the repository of the true religion and the church of God. And now it would seem that Europe has been put in requisition, with her fleets and armies and diplomatic skill, to place the newly organized Protestant community on a secure basis. Such at least has been the result. That Protestantism was included in the new firman or grand charter of the christian sects, drawn from the Sultan by Russian violence, *with his own autograph attached* in token of its imperial authority and unchanging perpetuity, was doubtless owing to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who has so honorably connected his name with this reformation; but the tumultuous billows, which endangered the Turkish ship of state and compelled the successor of Mohammed to place his Christian and Moslem subjects on the same level before the law, were raised by Him alone, whom the winds and the sea obey. The interest heretofore reported among the Greeks of Constantinople and its vicinity, remains unabated. Much is expected from the fifteen Greek young men in the seminary at Bebek.

SYRIANS.

Among the *Syrians* we have two missions,—one in the regions of Lebanon, the other on the waters of the Tigris. Dr. Van Dyck is present to speak of the state and prospects of the former. The latter is called the Assyrian Mission. The population of Lebanon needs common schools, and the Mission has a score of them, with between five and six hundred pupils; and there is a Seminary also for males, and another for females. Dr. Smith has advanced with his new Arabic translation of the New Testament more than half through the gospels. He had previously translated the Pentateuch. The press has been employed diligently. Two new churches had been formed—at Abeih and Aleppo. A native pastor has been placed over the church at Hasbeiya, who has nobly held his ground amid the insurrections which have distracted the regions of Hermon. Everywhere the way is being more and more opened for the preaching of the gospel. The Greco-Arab mind is not so easily operated upon as the Armenian, but it is highly intelligent, and richly deserving of culture. In due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

The Assyrian Mission, through the abundant grace of God, is succeeding better than our fears. Diabekr is opening rapidly to the light. The heat of Mosul is great in summer, but it is endurable through the dryness of the atmosphere. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened among the Syrians and Chaldeans, which their priests are unable to repress or control. Dr. Lobdell's medical profession gives him access to all classes of the people, and brings upon him more labor than he has strength to endure.

NESTORIANS.

Among the *Nestorians* "the strong man armed" has been roused to the preservation of his goods. The Patriarch, having failed in his opposition on the plain of Oroomiah, has put forth every endeavour to exclude the evangelical influence from the mountains. On the plain, the Romanists, availing themselves of the new Persian edict of toleration, have left no

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means untried to check its progress there. Added to this have been the distracting influence of an enlistment of some hundreds of Nestorians for the Persian army, and the effect of the continued imprisonment of Tamo, the friend of our brethren at Gawar, notwithstanding the strongest exertions to effect his liberation. The Mission and Board are under great obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Williams, British Commissioner for settling the boundaries between Turkey and Persia, for his humane endeavours in behalf of the imprisoned Nestorian and the cause of religious toleration in the mountains.

But the gospel where it makes an impression, generally awakens opposition. A stronger than, the "strong man armed" is there, and the righteous and holy cause must prevail. The preaching of the gospel has been prosecuted to a greater extent than ever before. The common schools with over a thousand pupils, the two seminaries for males and females, the embodying of a christian literature in the language, and the multiplying of educated natives for the schools, colportage and pulpit,—all speak well for the future. The whole Bible is now translated into the spoken language, and an edition, in both the ancient and modern Syriac, is in the hands of the people. The translation was made by Dr. Perkins, but, in the revision and proof-reading, he was aided by Dr. Wright.

MAHRATTAS.

In our progress eastward, we come next to the *Mahrattas* of Western India. Our first mission here, and the first established by the Board, was at Bombay. Our second was at Ahmednuggur, beyond the Ghauts, eastward one hundred and seventy miles from Bombay, but now connected with it by an excellent road. Our next, recently instituted, was at Satara, southwesterly from Ahmednuggur, on the Eastern slope of the Ghauts; and still more recently, a fourth has been instituted at Kolapur, south of Satara. Dr. Allen, after a residence of five and twenty years in India, is here to tell us of these missions. So also is Mr. Munger, whose itinerant preaching through the Deccan has exceeded in amount that of any other missionary. One interesting and importan fact of the past year is, that by the extensive diffusion of knowledge among the people, the way is prepared to come directly *to the preaching of Christ*. The strength of the missionary in very many places is not wasted, as formerly, in combatting Hindoo notions started by the audience, but the preacher can bring Christ in at once as the subject of discourse, and is heard patiently to the end. Verily when this result is obtained in a mission, the victory is more than half gained. The Missions, profiting under past experience, are in conditions favorable to a healthy growth. Three schools have been established in villages near Ahmednuggur, and the parents have pledged themselves to renounce idolatry, keep the Sabbath, and attend christian worship. The instructors of the schools are the religious teachers of the people. The Mahars, in one of the villages, have all forsaken in a body their idols, attend the Sabbath congregations, and manifest much interest in listening to the truth. The Satara mission has suffered painful bereavement in the death of Mrs. Burgess.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

Next we direct our attention to the millions in Southern India and Ceylon, speaking the *Tamil* language. There are four missions,—the Arcot mission having been added to those of Madras, Madura, and Ceylon. In these missions are 21 churches, containing 770 members, of whom 111 were added the past year. One of the new converts at Arcot was a Teloogoo Brahmin, who had devoted years to pilgrimages without securing peace to his soul. That peace he found in the gospel. Two hundred schools contain 7,000 pupils. Three of these schools deserve the name of seminaries, and a dozen more are for select and higher studies. Eighty of the schools in the Madura mission are connected with Christian congregations, in which are more than two thousand adults. So that there is direct progress making in that part of India, towards a Christian community. The state of native society in Southern India favors an operation of this sort. But in Northern Ceylon, society is too homogeneous and crowded to allow of the easy formation of christian villages, or of a community socially distinct and separate from the great mass. There the people must be operated upon and moved in the mass. Arduous is the work, and slow the process, but our brethren labor in hope. The building of small chapels, to some extent through the contributions and agency of natives themselves, is begun, and there is an increasing disposition among the people to respect the preaching of the native evangelists. The missionary physicians in the Ceylon, Madura and Arcot Mission's report, that they were brought into contact, the last year, with more than twelve thousand patients. Fifteen millions of pages were issued from the two printing establishments. The great want on the ground, at present, is a want of missionaries. Shall the loud and urgent call for them be heard?

CHINA.

China next opens upon us, in new circumstances vastly interesting to the reflecting christian. Beyond all question, a victorious army is now in the heart of the Chinese empire, a Chinese army, the leaders of which profess the christian religion; though probably without an intelligent perception of its nature. They make war upon idolatry, as inexorably as they do upon the Manchoo Tartars; and should they succeded in overthrowing the present dynasty, China will be opened to the influence of the christian world. Zealous *Iconoclasts* they are, breaking images whereever they go, and not even reverencing those of Roman Catholics. What true religion they have, came from the Bible and from Protestants. Their daring enterprise may fail, and be followed by a terrible reaction; but henceforth the Chinese people will be invested with a new and undying interest in the heart of the christian church.

Our missions are at Canton, Amoy and Fuhchau; and Dr. Bridgman resides at Shanghae as translator of the Scriptures. These three Missions especially the first and second, and more especially the one at Amoy, ought immediately to be reinforced. It is feared, that the principal native helper in the Amoy Mission was lately beheaded at Chang-chau, in the successful reactionary movement of the people of that city against the insurgents into whose hands the city had temporarily fallen. Just before the outbreak, an extraordinary desire was manifested by a number of the inhabitants to hear the gospel, and he with several others, went thither to proclaim it. On the whole, the time for giving the word of life to the people of China, seems, near, and it becomes us to recognize the signs of the times, and prepare for a great work in that empire.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Islands are now christianized, and our work there, as a *foreign* missionary society isaccomplished. Henceforth, all that is done is, tobe done for them as a christian people in need of help—just as in Wisconsin, Iowa, or Oregon. The Mission has been merged in the christian community of the Islands. It is no longer a corporate body—a distinct, organized mission—responsible as such to the Board, controlling as such the operations of its several members. The salaries of native pastors, the cost of church building, and of schools in great part, will be met by the natives. So will be the support of the Hawaiian missionaries sent to Micronesia and the Marquesas Islands. But it is only in part that the natives can support their foreign pastors; and the necessary aid must be given to these on the home missionary plan and principles. The native churches relieve the Board, the present year of the entire support of some seven or eight of these, and partially of some twelve others. But for prudential reasons, such as ever had influence with the Apostle Paul, and also lest the natives should be hindred in detaching separate churches from the large central bodies (as four have been formed already) each with its native pastor,—it will not be to press this point too far. As long as it shall do desirable to sustain foreign pastors at the Islands, it will probably be necessary for the churches of this country to aid more or less in their support. The cost of building churches has been borne by the natives from the beginning. They have also assumed the support of the common schools, and of the native seminary or college at Lahainaluna. The government appropriation for the Department of Public Instruction for the year commencing April 1st, was $47,735. It may be added, that the appropriation for the Department of Law and Justice, was $53,523; and $10,000 were appropriated for prisons on the Island of Oahu, where is the principal seaport town, and $10,000 for the public health.

Of churches on the Islands there are 26, with 22,236 members in regular standing; 1,644 of whom were admitted the past year. More than $24,000 were contributed by sixteen of these churches, for the repair of houses of worship, the support of their pastors, and for various benevolent objects. Four of the churches have native pastors. The Auxiliary Hawaiian Missionary Society, following the course of things, has become an independent Society, and has sent a Mission of its own to the Marquesas, for which it chartered a vessel, and for the support of which, as the agent of the Island churches, it is wholly responsible. This Mission is entirely native, and two of its four missionaries were from among the native pastors just mentioned, who cheerfully offered themselves for the service. The other two were deacons in the churches.

What has this intellectual, moral, religious, social creation of the Hawaiian nation cost the good people of the United States? The Board has expended $317,383; the Bible Society, $41,500; and the Tract Society, $23 800. The total is $382,683. It is considerably less than a million. The exploring Expedition sent by the United States into those seas, cost more than this. It costs more to build a line of battle ship and keep it in service one year. And what contributor to this enterprise is poorer, or less happy, for what he has done for this peaceful conquest, this glorious extension, of the Redeemer' reign?

(To be continued.)

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

On Wednesday *evening the usual service and lecture at* Trinity Chapel *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On Thursday *evening, at the* American Mission Chapel, *at 7 o'clock*

On the first Monday *of every month, the* United Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions *is held in the* Free Church *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* Church Missionary Society's *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* Boys School-room *attached to* Trinity Chapel, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* Free Church of Scotland's *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

The state of affairs in European Turkey still continues much the same. Omar Pasha, after making a dash across the Danube and driving in the Russian outposts, has been fain to retire to his own side again to avoid the winter rains and to prevent the Russians from turning his position. It is something, however, by these partial successes to have infused spirit into his troops, and shown that he was not a friend of his enemy. The Politicians in Western Europen still, however, believe that this war is not to prove a serious affair, and that Russia must at last retire within her own territories, and neither prove the new Constantine of the Russian diplomatists who is to revive the Eastern Empire, nor the Gog of Ezekiel.

In respect of domestic affairs except the Cabinet Councils in reference to Turkey nothing was stirring of high i portance. The Scottish agitation, however, was still going on, and the undefended state of the Firth of Forth was forcing itself on English Politicians. Parliamentary reform, the jobbery and corruption of the London Corporation, and the Albert statue among minor subjects were engaging attention.

False aim of Secular Histories.—In looking back upon the Secular Histories that have been produced, we cannot help perceiving that they have all an aim, that aim being too generally, however, to glorify some man or men, creatures of God, instead of the great Creator, who has endowed them with faculties, and preserves them for the accomplishment of noble acts. A good history is an epic poem wanting the unities of time and place, but having a story and a hero. The interest of Herodotus, the father of History, consists in the graphic account he gives of the struggle between the Persians and the Greeks, a struggle that has never yet lost its interest, but Herodotus strives to see amid the clash of arms and the contentions of factions the hand of an avenging deity, a God who exactly apportion reward and punishment to nations and individuals in this world. Rude and imperfect as his views of Providence are, the better even with all the superstitious mummery mixed up with them, than the cold and deadening sceptism of some of our most popular historians. Where in Robertson, Hume or Gibbon are we called on to trace the finger of God, and admire his workings, or trembling at his, judgments? The heroes of their Histories are men—and none of the best of men either, but it is their character and actings alone we are called to contemplate, their praises alone we are summoned to hymn.

We are sorry that we cannot except so excellent an Historian as Grote from the same charge. His hero is the Grecian Democracy, and the whole history of the country revolves

around it. What is rather singular too, all these godless histories are tragedies, in which the hero falls to rise no more. The Charles of Hume was beheaded, of Robertson was defeated in his plans and died in a monastery, Gibbon's Roman Empire fell, and Grote closes his history with Cheronaca, the era of the martyrdom of Grecian Democracy. Suppose these Historians had shewed us how all these events were under the direction of the supreme Ruler of the Universe, working together in one glorious scheme for the instructing and humbling of man, and preparing society in the end for the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, how much more instructive and even interesting their histories would have been to an enlightened mind.

To those who coincide with the views expressed by Lord Palmerston in his late letter to a Scotch Presbytery, we commend the following facts. On account of the prevalence of yellow fever, a day of prayer was observed by the Presbyterian churches of New Orleans on the 22nd of August, and another by churches of all denominations, by the appointment of the Mayor, on the 2nd of September. The latter was observed with great strictness by almost the whole population. August 22nd, the deaths reported were 283. This was the highest number reported on any one day of the season. 23rd, 258. 24th, 222. 25th, 218. 26th, 193. Thence they diminished daily till September 2, when 113 were reported. 3rd, 116. And so on decreasing till September 28th, when the total was 29. There were no obvious secondary causes to stay the progress of the disease. The statement is striking and interesting, and deserves to be pondered by many; but it is far from being marvellous; for God in promising to be the hearer of prayer has not added, 'so far as the laws of nature will let me.' The laws of nature are infinitely more flexible, and have a margin immeasurably wider, than the law of His word. Heaven and earth can more easily pass away than one jot or tittle of His word can fail. Let the short book of Jonah, for instance, (among a thousand,) show how the winds and the waves, the fish, the gourd and the worm, are controlled by the Governor of the Universe, with reference to the accomplishment of His word and the communication of religious truth. It is a most immature reason that refuses to see the fitness of this. Power waits on Wisdom, and Wisdom waits on Love in the counsels of God. Moral influence is before all in His estimation; and He has not in any degree tied up his hands from the administration of it. He governs all things after the counsel of His own will; but it pleaseth Him to form His purposes in view of existing things; and one—certainly not the least—of these existing things, is the prayer of faith.

ARRIVAL
OF THE OVERLAND MAIL
OF THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE H. C. Steamer *Feroze*, Com. Drought, with the Overland Mails of the 24th ultimo, was signalled at five o'clock, and came to her moorings at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. She left Aden at 3 P. M. on the 17th December, and brings the following passengers:

Lord Elphinstone and four servants, Mr. Lawrence and two Daughters; Mr. Tytler; Miss Marsh; Mr. Adam Private Secretary; Mr. Lawson; Mr. Watts; Mr. Standen; Mr. Howard; Major Cipherts; Mr. Tytler, two European female servants.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, our new Governor, landed at about 7 o'clock the same evening at the Apollo Bunder, Sir Henry Leeke, Colonels Hale and Lyon and A Malet, Esq., having gone on board the *Feroze* to receive His Lordship. A number of officers had assembled on the Pier head, who were introduced to his Lordship by Colonel Lyons. Amongst others we observed Brigadier Cracklow, Colonel Grant, Colonel Willoughby, Major Parr, Captain Barr, &c. &c. His Lordship stepped into a carriage, was immediately attended by an Escort from the Governor's Body Guard, and drove off to Government House.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of St. Petersburg, irritated by the first intelligence of hostilities, has determined to throw away the scabbard and has formally declared war against Turkey. Certain intelligence has been received relative to the campaign in Wallachia; the Turks crossed the Danube in four places, and established a strong chain of posts from Schumla to Widden; their left Wing numbering 12,000 men, encountered a Russian force said to have numbered three or four times their strength under General Dannerberg and drove them back triumphantly towards Bucharest. The Sultan has announced his intention to take the field in person next spring. There was a report that the Turks had gained a tremendous victory over the Russian forces who fled in dismay to Transylvania. The latest accounts state that the Turks had recrossed the Danube relinquishing all their positions on the left bank except Kalafat; the retrograde movement is said to be necessary as the Wallachian bank is unhealthy, and at this season of the year perilous to human life.

The sincerity of France in her hostility against the measures of the Czar appears unquestioned. The Emperor and Empress are at Fountainbleau. The death of the statesman Senor Mendezabal and the arrival of Navarez are announced from Spain. A revolution had broken out in Yucatan in Mexico, and was put down after three hundred men had been slain.

The Strikes in England appear to be hasting towards a conclusion, large bodies of colliers had resumed work. The Preston operatives have memorialised Lord Palmerston recapitulating the history of the disunion and professing their willingness to accede to any reasonable proposition.

Many Cabinet Councils had been held. It is supposed the Turkish question has been the subject of deliberation. The Court was in the midst of those annual festivities and hospitalities which usually precede Christmas.

EXCHANGE.—East India Company's Bills on India at 60 days' sight:—

Calcutta	2s. 0½d per Rupee.
Madras	2s. 0½d ,,
Bombay	2s. 1 d ,,

Amount of Bills drawn by the East India Company from the 8th to the 24th Nov:—

Bengal	£73,537	1	2
Madras	14,629	0	2
Bombay	1,562	10	0
	£89,728	11	4

The latest arrivals from India are as follow:—

CHINA	Sept. 27
CALCUTTA	Oct. 4
MADRAS	,, 11
CEYLON	,, 12
BOMBAY	,, 15

THE REVOLUTION OF THE SEASONS has been marked by special observances in all civilized ecuntries in every age of the world, and has been generally connected with religious festivals. It was the God of the Seasons, who brought out the children of Israel out of Egypt at the vernal equinox, and appointed the Passover as a memorial of their deliverance, and the beginning of their ecclesiastical year. The ancient year among the Jews, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Hindoos, and Chinese commenced with the autumnal equinox, the time when we may suppose the human race to have been created, the season in which the teaming earth pours forth into the lap of man her harvest stores. The Greeks commenced their year at mid-summer, then they celebrated their Olympic games, under the presidency of the ruler of the day, when he had attained his utmost warmth and brilliance. The Romans on the contrary, less poetically, but more philosophically, commenced their year just after the winter solstice, celebrating the sun's natal day, when after his utmost southern declination he begins to retrace his steps, and hold out the cheering, though still distant prospect of the return of warmth, and fertility to the Northern Hemisphere. In the age after Constantine, when it was an object with the Church Rulers to wean the population from their Heathenish festivals, by the substitution of christian feasts in their room, this season was chosen for the celebration of the birth of the Sun of Righteousness, who has introduced a new era, proclaiming "glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will towards man." No doubt this season has been improved by many eminent Christians as a time of special spiritual rejoicing, and by many more it has been made an occasion of innocent mirth, and hilarity; but it is to be feared that it has also been abused by multitudes, and turned into a time of rioting and drunkenness. We are not warranted on this account however to condemn those who observe the season as a religious festival. We may, or we may not keep the day, but if we keep it, we should keep it to the Lord. Those that keep Christmas or the day of the New Year merely as a day of feasting and carnal mirth, can surely have but low ideas of God and of Christ if they reflect on the subject at all, which it is to be feared few of them do, many Christians keep their holidays for no better reasons than the heathen do theirs,—the reason in both cases being, that their fathers did so before them. Is it to be wondered then that they keep them much in the same way, and take occasion to give a loose rein to their appetitites and break the laws of the Divinity they profess to serve.

After these preliminaries, we wish our readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR,—a year in which they may enjoy as much temporal prosperity, as they can be grateful to God for, many opportunities of improving their own minds, and growing in grace, the means and opportunities of being useful to their fellowmen, with that inward peace of God that passeth all understanding.

This, we take it, is all that is necessary to make them as happy as they can be in this vale of tears, as happy as men can be till the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, and they receive that building which is of God eternal in the heavens.

WESTERN ITEMS.—It is supposed that Santa Anna is aiming at the Imperial dignity. He has recruited and strengthened the army; consolidated the government by taking away the sovereignty of the Mexican States, and making their governors responsible to himself. He seeks to excite the prejudices of the people against the United States and Republicanism at once, by exhuming and re-interring with solemn pomp the remains of those who fell in the late war. But the army is his only stay; and it is possible that his arbitrary attempts to rule may only precipitate the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

—— *Judge Edmonds of New York with-*

draws his name as a candidate for re-election, on the ground that his opinions concerning Spiritualism are obnoxious to a large portion of the community. In an octavo volume lately published by him, he does not hesitate to acknowledge that his action as a Judge has been influenced and sometimes controlled by direct communications and impressions from the spirit of Lord Bacon.

—— Mr. Hind has discovered his ninth planet, carrying the number of asteroids to twenty-seven, and of primary planets in our system to thirty-five.

—— September 1st, 39 Roman Catholics abjured Romanism and were received into one of the Evangelical churches of Geneva, Switzerland.

—— The American Tract Society has 70 German Colporteurs; has issued 70 volumes in German, besides 170 tracts; and published a German newspaper, 25,000 copies.

—— The London Post Office Directory for 1854 is said to be almost as much a monster among books as London is among cities. It contains 2,400 closely-printed pages. The *Globe* says of it: this annual miracle appears again.

—— A federal Union of the British North American colonies is talked about: each colony to retain its local legislature, elect its own governor, and send representatives to a parliament in Quebec, the proposed seat of general government and residence of the viceroy. The viceroy will thus constitute the one connecting link between the Confederation and the British government. Some modification of this kind has been long demanded and will not now be long withheld.

—— Roads without mud, dust, noise and danger to horses, are now made, by means of a metalic compound paving. They are being introduced into England, in consequence of the satisfaction given by them in the United States.

—— Ireland produces nearly 500 millions of eggs annually.

—— A. M. Arban ascended in a balloon at Barcelona about two years ago, and was supposed to have been drowned. But it is now stated that his balloon went over into Africa, where he was made a slave, and has only just succeeded in effecting his escape.

—— Harriet Martineau has translated Auguste Comte's atheistic work, entitled 'The Positive Philosophy.'

—— There are 250 papers in German published in the United States; 12 are religious.

—— The editor of the *Washington Globe* announces the following arrangements:—"I will have a corps of 16 reporters in Congress; each in succession will take notices during five minutes, then retire, prepare them for the press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors, and thus, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes after it is ended, it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 P. M. for the East, West and North, and by that of 9 P. M. for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment."

—— Railroad communication is now completed between the Atlantic and Mississippi.

—— At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, November 14, Captain Inglefield expressed the opinion that Franklin's people were somewhere within the wide circle of Polynia or the Polar region; that he had penetrated beyond the parallel of 80°, and reached some land more moderate in its climate than regions that lay further south, and where he might find an abundant supply of deer and musk oxen. He (Captain I.) had never given up the idea that two ships seen on an iceberg in 1851 were Franklin's, and that their crews might have escaped in boats to Spitzbergen. Reindeer with their ears split had been found on that island within two or three years; and the probable inference is that English sailors have been there. The fact that animals seen by Captain Maclure in winter were going North, is regarded as strong evidence of a mild Polar region.

——A Company has been formed in England called the Universal Telegraph Co., which undertakes by means of a patent automaton repeater to radiate a message instantaneously and simultaneously, by the same electric touch, to any number of towns whatever; and to do it for 6d. per message of 20 words.

SABBATH MEDITATION, No. 8.—"And he cometh unto his disciples and findeth them asleep, and saith unto them, What, could ye not watch with me one hour?" Matthew xxvi. 40. There is in these days an avidity for knowledge that has had no precedent. Man is seriously bent on discovering and describing and classifying all plants and all animals. He wishes to know the daily and annual range of the thermometer not only in populous countries but in the least frequented places. It is with him a necessity to ascertain exactly how deep the ocean is, and how high the highest mountain; how much Jupiter weighs; what those profound caverns that he sees in the moon, are for; what was the appearance of the rudimental earth, a million of years ago, and what eclipses are to take place ten thousand years hence; what the meaning is of those strange figures that he finds on Assyrian tiles and Egyptian monuments and Himloo caves and Sinaitic rocks. And he is passionately laboring to arrange matters so that each one may learn with the least possible delay, before the sun goes down even, all that all others have found out, up to the time current.

There are beings in the universe in comparison with whose intelligence that of man is infinitesmal in littleness and chaotic in its imperfection. Vast is the might of their intellect, vast the stores of their information. They are perfectly acquainted with the laws to which Saturn's eight moons and three rings are subject. They are as much at home in the nebula of Orion, separated from us by 60,000 years of light-travel, as we are in the parterres of a daily visited garden; and move from sun to sun where we with difficulty see dim dust, with an intelligent perception of all their wonders, greatly exceeding that with which we may pass from one apartment of the British museum to another. In History, Mathematics, Geology, Optics, Philosophy, they leave our greatest adepts immeasurably behind, and sweep on with a magnificent breadth and fulness of comprehension. If mankind now could send a deputation to their assembly, to pass some time in the midst of them, hearkening to their deliberation and decisions, writing down their sublime orations, catching up the treasures of discovery dropping from their lips, improving the opportunities of private conversation, and afterwards return with their illustrious communications to earth, with what intensity of interest would all await the report. Imagine the astonishment with which the following report,—in substance the very one they would make,—would be listened to: "We reached that lovely abode and entered that glorious assembly. We found them one and all engaged in contemplating a Lamb in the midst of the throne, once slain but now alive for evermore. And when we opened our mouths to ask a question, they hastily said, 'Hist—behold! God is love, and God became manifest in humanity, that through the suffering and death of that incarnate one the highest expression of love might be given. To know the love of God is the highest knowledge and the acme of privilege: study then with us the sufferings of the crucified one.' So spake they to us, and this is the sum of our report."

But this knowledge we possess, says some one. We have read the gospels, read them repeatedly; we could tell the whole story; why should we investigate what we have already and easily mastered? We reply, open a school, and angels, even cherubim and seraphim will be your pupils. Foolish man, is it easy to know the sufferings of another? To identify oneself with another, and enter into his experience? A fervent love, begotten from on high can alone conduct us to the centre of another's sorrow. And consider that what gives dignity to suffering is the character of the sufferer. You saw a man scourged: you saw and forgot; for it was a brigand. But should you learn that he was only the brother of a brigand, and had never committed deeds of violence himself, something of interest in his behalf would awaken within you, and that scourging would seem a different thing. Should you further be informed that he had ever been of a peculiarly mild and gentle disposition, and had spent a large fortune in conferring blessings upon his fellow townsmen, every stroke of the descending scourge would affect you keenly and painfully. Should your informant go on to say,—This is the very man who, many years ago, when you were drowning, imperilled his life to save you,—this is the man who went to prison to save your father from a visitation of offended justice,—this is he that brought from a remote land the medicine that cured your wife and your child,'—would not your own soul at once be lacerated by those stripes more keenly than his person? Let further information be given to the effect that this was the wisest of men; that he had once been the most exalted of monarchs, but had renounced all his grandeur and authority, to purchase for mankind some signal blessings; with what expanding wonder would you gaze upon the sufferer. Afterwards learn that he possesses some mysterious power by which he is able to control the elements; is endowed with a faculty by which he can read the secrets of all hearts; has but to speak, and those who now so insolently beat him, shall be paralyzed, and all the city peopled with marble men as he walks along; but in love to them and to many, and to obtain for them immunity from suffering and death, he consents to receive submissively, but with untold sorrow and anguish of heart, these deadly expressions of their malice,—learn this,—and learn also that you yourself are among those for the love of whom he consents to be the victim of such hatred,—and how will all other knowledge shrivel into comparative insignificance, besides the knowledge of these his sufferings. Let some divine mentor then continue the revelation, and show you in the past history of the sufferer beauty upon beauty, and wonder upon wonder; let him lead you to heaven and say, he once dwelt here, and hither comes again; point to an angel and say, he is greater; to a more glorious angel and still say, he is greater; finally to the archangel and say, he is still greater; leaving you no resource but to look up to the throne of God, and then to the sufferer, now known to be God manifest in the flesh; you will then understand why we exhort you to study anew and with all the powers of your soul, the story of Christ crucified.

In pursuing this study, we are to follow strictly the indications of the inspired record. The imagination would like well to busy herself in this matter, but here is no place for her, save as she acts the part of a humble attendant upon truth. Faith is mistress here, that sage but maligned miscomprehended regent of the soul, whose foot slights not save

on some word of truth; who seems to stand upon a sea, but it is a sea of glass, diaphanous, yet rock like. Christ took upon him our nature, that he might suffer; consequently his sufferings were in accordance with the laws of that nature; they are not thrown into the region of the mysterious, beyond our sure perception; but are brought nigh to us and home to us, by the plain language of the gospel narrative. Let us then enter this region, feeling that it is the region of truth and of sinless humanity; amd may the Spirit of truth bring us under the full power of words that were chosen by himself, with a view to the permanent revelation of Jesus, and the metamorphosis of man into the likeness of Jesus.

As our meditation only now approaches the words selected as a topic, and as our customary limit is reached, we postpone the remarks suggested by those words, to another issue.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION took place on the 15th and 16th instant. At the examination of the College Division on the 15th, D. Davidson, Esq., C. S., was in the chair. There was a large attendance of European ladies and gentlemen. The pupils were sucessively examined in History by Mr. Narayan Sheshadri and Mr. Murray Mitchell; on Mental Philosophy by Mr. Nesbit; on Natural History by Dr. Wilson; on Mathematics, by Mr. M. Mitchell; on Scriptural knowledge by Mr. Nesbit; and on Theology by Dr. Wilson. Essays were read in English and Marathi. Also a specimen of original Marathi poetry. Mr. Davidson, the Chairman, expressed, at the end, his great satisfaction at being present on such a cheering occasion.

At least equally interesting was the examination of the School Division next day. The life and vivacity of the pupils were very pleasing. Essays too were produced, very characteristic, most of them, and clearly evincing that mind is vigorously at work even in the junior classes.

The following prospectus of the College Division will enable our readers to understand something of the course of training in the Institution,

GENERAL HISTORY AND CHURCH HISTORY.—(*Rev Narayan Sheshadri.*) *Junior Division.* Taylor's Ancient History to end of Greece. Murray's History of India, eight chapters. *Senior Division.* Hetherington's History of Rome, Emperors. Taylor's Modern History, chapters, i—iii, xii, xv. (Rev. *Dhanjibhai Nauroji* during rains.) Fulfilment of Prophecy. (*Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, A. M.*) *Students of second and third year.* Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, chapters ii—iv, vii, xi, xiii:—Peculiarities of European Civilization. First Ages of Civilization. Influence of Feudal System. Boroughs and their Influence. Rise of Nations and Governments. Effects of English Revolution.—Hallam's Middle Ages:—English Wars in France.—Robertson's Charles V.:—View of the Progress of European society, with respect to interior Government, Laws and Manners.—History of Ancient Religions, particularly Primitive, Zoaism, Egyptian, Celtic, Greek.

MATHEMATICS.—(*Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, A. M.*) *Students of second year.* Euclid, six books. Algebra to Quadratic Equations.—Plane Trigonometry. Mensuration of Heights and Distances. Conic Sections: Parabola and Ellipse. Spherical Trigonometry commenced.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—(*Rev. J. Murray Mitchell.*) *Students of first year.* Popular Course:—Natural Philosophy of Scottish B. Association and Chamber's Astronomy read through and revised. Occasional readings from Arnot's Physics and Encyclopaedia Britannica.

CHEMISTRY.—(*Rev. J. Murray Mitchell.*) *Students of second year.* Wilson's Chemistry (Chamber's Course), pp. 147:—General Properties of Matter. Chemical Affinity. Atomic theory. Nomenclature, ect. Heat:—Expansion, Thermometers. Specific Heat, Propagation of Heat, Latent Heat. Oxygen. Hydrogen. Nitrogen. Atmosphere. Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen. Carbon: Compounds of Carbon and Nitrogen Davy's Lamp. Flame. Blowpipe.

SANSKRIT.—(*Rev. Narayan Sheshadri*) Grammar as far as the verbs. (*Rev. J Murray Mitchell.*) Bhagavad Gita, second Adhyaya. Mr. Muir's Shri-Yeshu. Khrishta-Mahatmyam. Part 1.

BIBLE CLASS.—(*Rev. J Murray Mitchell.*) Epistle to the Romans:—Revision of Chap. i—v. Critical study of Chap. vi.—xii. (*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Punishment of Idolatry. Clean and unclean animals. The year of Release. The three great Feasts. Divination, &c. The great Prophet.—Deut. xii—xviii.—Witnesses to Christ. The Miracle of the Loaves. Christ, the Bread of Life. John v. vi.

ENGLISH CLASSICS AND COMPOSITION. (*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Milton's Paradise Lost; part of book first. Cowper's Poems, 4th and 5th books of the Task (parts omitted.) Readings in McCulloch's course. Essays in English, and Translations from Marathi into English, and vice versa.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY. (*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Butler's Sermons—three on Human Nature: on Compassion; Resentment; Self-deceit; Love of our Neighbour. Abercrombie's Moral Feelings.—Preliminary Observations. First Truths. Analysis of the Moral Feelings.—Written Abstracts.

LOGIC. (*Rev. R. Nesbit.*) Whately's Logic, Book ii, three Chapters. Terms; Propositions; Syllogisms.

VERNACULAR TRANSLATION AND COMPARISON OF THE INDIAN AND EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.—(*Rev. John Wilson D. D.*) Rendering and illustration of Marathi Proverbs, 76 pages of Dr. W.'s manuscript collection. Sanskrit and Marathi Theological Terms of Confession of Faith, Chapters vii—xv, and Translation into Marathi of same portions. Parallele des Langues d'Europe et de l'Inde, par F. G. Eichoff, from p. 261 to end.

NATURAL HISTORY (*Rev. Dr. Wilson.*) *Lower Division.* Zoology:—Mammalia, according to treatise of Tract Society, complete, and Dr. W.'s notes with particular consideration of the Mammals of the Bible. *Middle and Higher Division.* General Arrangement and Description of all the Orders of Animals, with particular examination of the Lower Orders according to Curiosities of Animal Life of Tract Society. *Higher Division.* Mineralogy and Geology:—Jameson's Mineralogy, from Encyclopaedia Britannica, complete, and references to Brooks and Miller's edition of Phillips's Mineralogy, with illustrative specimens and lectures. Six Lectures on the Igneous Rocks, etc.

THEOLOGY. (*Rev Dr. Wilson.*) *Junior Division.* Old Testament History. Edwards's History of Redemption, complete, with historical illustrations. New Testament History. Incarnation and Ministry of our Lord, from Harmony of the Gospels of Tract Society, with Dr. W.'s written Notes and illustrative references to various authors. *Senior Division.* Ministry of the Apostles, from Neander's History of the Planting of the Christian Church, and select passages from Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul. Doctrines of Divine Revelation. Exposition of Confession of Faith, chapters vii—xv. Eighteen Lectures, with Examinations on the day following their delivery, on the Doctrines of the Bible compared with those of the Oriental Gentile. Scriptures:—The authorities on which the religions of the East are founded. The Being and Perfections of God. Creation. Created Things. The Primitive Condition of Man. The Fall and Depravity of Man. The Providence of God. The Law of God (partly treated of) not including the object of Worship, the Form of Worship, and the Relations of Man involved in the doctrine of Caste, etc. Written Essays.

THE Examination of the Institution of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland took place on Thursday the 22nd; and although since Mr. Millar's departure the pupils have not had the advantage of the superintendance and instruction of a Missionary Teacher, they acquitted themselves well, and did credit to the teachers and monitors who conducted the respective classes. Two ordained Missionaries from the Church at home are expected every day in Bombay; and we trust that we may be able at the close of next year to report a greatly advanced proficiency in the higher branches, which have for the last year been conducted by the Revd. Dr. Stevenson at the time he could spare from his other duties.

It is pleasing to consider that in the above mentioned Institutions and the Money School, nearly one thousand Hindoo youths are daily receiving instruction in useful knowledge through the medium of the English language, in connection with the inculcation of the precepts and facts of Christianity. He who has said that His word will not return to him void, will not allow so much precious seed to be altogether lost, and where such influences exist we may expect that the next generation of Hindoos will be a very different race from the present.

For many years past, a devoted minister—the Revd. J Haldane Stewart—has been in the habit of issuing an invitation to united prayer among all Christians at the commencement of the year. We rejoice in being able to lay the following before our readers, before 1854 has began. May its solemn appeals and wise counsels be blessed to all who read it!

INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 1ST 1854, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR, BY THE REV. JAMES HALDANE STEWART, M.A.

Dearly Beloved in the Lord,—

GREAT and momentous as the events have been during the period in which I have had the privilege of inviting you to unite ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR IN A GENERAL CONCERT FOR PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, the incoming New Year teems with events of still greater magnitude. At a period in many respects similar to that in which we are now placed, the Prophet Habakkuk adopted this course; "I will stand," he says, 'upon my watch, and set me upon the tower, and will watch to see what He (the Lord) will say unto me.' Thus uniting watchfulness with prayer or an attentive survey of the providential dealings of the Almighty with that devotional spirit which is connected with intimate communion and fellowship with the Lord. It is in this spirit that I would now invite all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity to JOIN IN A GENERAL UNION FOR PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT* ON SUNDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF THE APPROACHING YEAR, being the Seventeenth Anniversary of this devotional concert—a concert which has been held by increasing numbers of sincere Christians in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, the continent of Europe, the United States of America, Canada, the East and West Indies, and even in Jerusalem itself.

I the more readily present this Seventeenth Invitation, as the year into which we are about to enter reminds us of the Sabbatical Year, the year 1854 commencing and terminating with the HOLY SABBATH OF GOD; so that we shall awake on the first morning of the year, as our first parents did from their peaceful slumbers on the morning after their creation, at the dawn of that day which the Lord has specially sanctified. May it indeed prove another Pentecostal Sabbath, a day on which the Lord shall 'open the windows of Heaven and pour out such a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it."

Such a devout union is especially called for at this moment. For reflect upon the state in which the nations of the earth now stand. Negotiations have for months been pending between the four great Western European Powers and the Russian Czar and the Turkish Sultan, to prevent by amicable mediation the horrors of war.

At the moment when this paper is writen, the Turks have commenced hostilities by crossing the Danube. It is hoped, however, that peace may still be preserved. But when the answer is given to the question, 'Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?'—is there not great reason to fear that the proud and angry passions of the hostile nations may prevent their receiving the peaceful counsels which the Cabinets of Europe have offered, and urge them at once to unsheath the battle-sword? Men who are at a distance speculate upon peace or war, as if these were matters in which commerce alone was interested—events which might raise the price of corn, or occasion a rise or fall in the stocks. But when the scourge of war has once set in, who can say what miseries will follow? As a specimen of its dreadful horrors, I give the following extract from a Memorial of the City of Leipsic to the British Nation in October 1813:—

'We have before our eyes many thousands of the adjacent villages and hamlets—landed proprietors, farmers, ecclesiastics, schoolmasters, artisans of every description—who some weeks since were in circumstances more or less easy, and at least knew no want, but now without a home, and stripped of their all, are, with their families, perishing of hunger. What the industry of many years acquired,

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* See a small pamphlet, intitluled, 'Thoughts on the Importance of Special Prayer for the Outpouring of the Holy Spirit,' now published by the Religious Tract Society, 65, St. Paul's Church Yard. Of this Tract nearly 100,000 copies have been published and circulated.

was annihilated in a few hours. All around is one wide waste. The numerous villages and hamlets are almost all entirely or partially reduced to ashes. The fuel collected for the winter, the gates, the floors, the wood-work of every description, were consumed in the watch fires; the horses were taken away, together with all the other cattle; and many families are deploring the loss of beloved relatives, or are doomed to behold them afflicted with sickness, and destitute of relief.'

'Out of the produce of a tolerably plentiful harvest, not a grain is left for sowing; the little that was in the barns was consumed in bivouac, or, next morning, in spite of the prayers and entreaties of the owners, wantonly burned. Not a horse, not a cow, not a sheep, is now to be seen; nay several species of animals appear to be wholly exterminated in Saxony. On the borders of Silesia, seventy villages have been almost entirely destroyed. In Upper Lusatia the whole tract betwixt Bautzen and Gaitz which has been repeatedly traversed by the marches and counter-marches of the armies, is reduced to a desert.'

'The destruction and distress which marked the countries through which the French army fled from the bloody fields of Leipsic, were altogether indescribable. Dead bodies covered the roads. Half-consumed French soldiers were found in the ruins of the villages, destroyed by the flames. Whole districts were depopulated by disease. For months after the retreat, no human being, no domestic animal, no poultry, nay, not even a sparrow was to be met with; only ravens in abundance feeding on corpses, were to be seen.'

These extracts give some faint idea of the immediate horrors connected with a state of war; but who alas! can conceive the future misery of those unhappy men who are suddenly cut off in battle, unprepared to meet their God? The heart sinks, and every nerve is ready to tremble at the awful thought!

Once a year, the day we commemorate the crucifixion of our Lord, the fathers of our Protestant Church directed us to pray for 'all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics, that God would take from them all ignorance, hardness of heart and contempt of His Holy Word.' But who that thinks of the awful destiny of those infatuated Musselmans who are ready to rush headlong to the slaughter of their enemies, multitudes of whom may be almost as unprepared for the day of judgment as themselves,—who, I say, would not most earnestly pray that God, of His tender mercy, would turn their hearts, and the hearts of all who may enter the battle-field, to Him who is both the true Prophet of God and the Saviour of sinners?

Oh, then, my Christian friends, with one heart and mind unite in this concert of prayer, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, on the first day of the New Year, that the Lord may incline the hearts of men to peace and amity: and if, in His righteous judgment for their manifold iniquities, he should let the scourge of war take its course, that he would have mercy upon their souls—grant them repentance unto life, and lead them to Him [illegible] came to seek and to save them that are lost. A threatening cloud now suspended over Europe is in itself a sufficient reason for a concert of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Another very powerful motive for this devotional [illegible] on the first day of the new year, is THE PRESENT STATE OF CHINA. It is a relief to the heart to turn from the sufferings of a war in which all Europe may be involved, to the blessed result of the momentous event which, in the providence of God, is now taking place in China. That vast empire, containing a third of the population of the whole human race, which had for centuries been shut up in all the darkness of superstition and idolatry, has at length been opened. An insurrection among the natives, obscure in its origin, has advanced with gigantic power, and may be the forerunner of events affecting the highest interests not only of the vast multitudes of China itself, but of the surrounding tribes and nations of the East. For this insurrection, which at first appeared merely as a rebellion of the native Chinese against their Governors, the Tartars, has in several respects assumed a decided religious appearance.

Some, indeed of the doctrines of the insurgents are most absurd and impious, whilst others manifest that they are drawn from the Scriptures of truth! One thing is clear, that there is a considerable knowledge of Christianity among them. 'The Book of Religious Precepts,' in which a collection of Prayers is published, frequently refers to the Saviour Christ as 'the Redeemer from our sin.' The Ten Commandments are almost literally printed, and the Sabbath is directed to be religiously observed.

These interesting facts encourage the hope that the God of all grace is about to enlighten the Chinese race,—to fulfil that animating prediction, 'Behold, these shall come from far; and lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim.' (Isaiah xlix. 12). Our Religious Societies are embracing this favourable season to send forth missionaries, and other agents, furnished with thousands of copies of the Sacred Scriptures. They who know how absolutely necessary it is, that these outward means of grace should be accompanied by the powerful aid of the Holy Spirit, will hear a voice from the multitudes of China, as the voice of many waters calling upon all who love the Lord Jesus, to unite in prayer for this 'promise of the Father.'

Oh, then my beloved friends, let this voice draw you together, on New Year's Day, in this united concert for prayer, for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit in His enlightening, enlivening, strengthening, comforting, and sanctifying grace. Oh that on that day His people may be led to follow the steps of the Prophet Ezekiel, "Son of man, say to the wind, Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live.' And may they, indeed, "rise up as a great army."

A third reason for uniting in this concert of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on New Year's Day, is the spirit of persecution which has arisen in some of the States holding the doctrines of the Church of Rome: and other important events regarding that Church.

It is not necessary to mention details, since some of these attacks upon the liberties of Protestants are universally known. But when we connect this spirit of persecution in Papal governments with the arrogant attempts of the Bishop of Rome and his Cardinals to bring our Protestant nation under her galling yoke, they demand constant vigilance and persevering courage;—not that there is any real ground for apprehension if we hold fast the profession of the faith handed down to us by our forefathers. The only fear we ought to have regarding the Papacy is for those who become her proselytes, and for those who abide in her communion. For them, reflecting upon the terrible judgments to which they are exposed, we cannot have too great compassion, or be too earnest in our endeavours to bring before them the solemn warning of Almighty God: 'Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her destiny is unalterably fixed. Yet a little while, and the Most High will send a mighty angel having great power, and lightening the earth with his glory,' who shall proclaim, with a loud voice, 'BABYLON THE GREAT IS FALLEN, IS FALLEN, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit.'* We have therefore, no real cause for dismay, since the efforts of the Church of Rome are but as the convulsive throes of a dying man. If these efforts should appear to prevail for a season, they alter not the mind of the Most High. 'His counsel shall stand and He will do all His pleasure.' But when we bear in mind 'the enchantments of Babylon'—that several alas! who seemed faithful men, have been perverted by her delusive sophistries,—when the Scriptures of Truth predict 'him whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish'—when these things are regarded, then the glory of God, the honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the preservation of our civil and religious liberties—all these considerations call upon sincere Christians to unite in earnest prayer to God for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, that He who is the Spirit of wisdom, the Spirit of might and ghostly power may impart to us such undaunted boldness as to cause us to say with Luther, *Though the sun be darkened by legions of devils we will not fear, for God is for us, and victory is ours.* That the Lord also may grant to Her Majesty's Government, and to the great council of the nation when assembled in Parliament, that wisdom and courage which become us as a Protestant nation; and especially that whilst God's sore judgments, war and pestilence and scarcity are suspended over Christendom, which, we earnestly pray the Lord to avert, we may not bring upon ourselves His just displeasure, by in any way encouraging the Church of Rome in her errors, either by training up young men for her priesthood, or otherwise connecting the British nation with Popery.

Still further;—that in that spiritual contest in which our Protestant brethren in Ireland are engaged and in whose favour the arm of the Lord has thus far been evidently stretched out. He would still continue his mighty aid, granting to all who are engaged in this work of love and mercy that heavenly wisdom, scriptural knowledge and persevering diligence, which are so essential; and to all who have abjured the errors of Popery that consistent conduct and devoteduess of heart and life in the Lord's cause, which will well become those who have made this open profession.

There are other very important calls for prayer: for still alas! infidelity stalks abroad: still nominal Christianity prevails; still the Eastern churches are unrevived; still the veil is on the hearts of the Lord's ancient people; and still innumerable multitudes in Heathen lands are bowing down to idols. Entreating you to bear these and other interesting topics in remembrance I would again affectionately invite all who love our Lord Jesus in sincerity, to commence the New Year by uniting in THE GENERAL CONCERT FOR PRAYER, FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRT, ON SUNDAY THE 1st JANUARY, 1854.

The following suggestions are respectfully offered, to assist them in this devotional concert:—

1st. Let Christians follow the example of our blessed Lord (Mark i. 25), who rose up a great while before day for secret prayer. Let them thus secure the blessing of him who says, 'Pray to thy Father which is in secret,' and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.'

2nd. Let them call upon the Lord in their families, for his Spirit to be poured upon themselves and their households, their neighbours, their country, the ministers of the Lord, the churches of Christ, the remnant of scattered Judah and outcast Israel, and upon the Gentile world, as well as present their supplications on the subjects before mentioned.

3rd. Let suitable sermons be preached, and the opportunities which the Sabbath affords for Divine Worship, and the assembling the congregation, be especially improved.

4th. Let the ministers of the Lord meet some day in the following week, with their brethren of their own communion, in earnest prayer for themselves, their flocks, the whole body of Christ, and the world at large; and then specially consult together upon the most effectual means for hastening the coming of the Lord's kingdom, and particularly for the continuance of such a general concert for prayer, that the year may proceed according to this devout commencement.

May the Lord accompany these means of grace, or such others as may be adopted, with his abundant blessing. Oh! may it indeed be a season of special refreshment from the presence of the Lord.

Let this be the prayer for all who read this paper; and as the New Year is now approaching, it would be a great kindness if those who approve the object, and have influence over the press, WOULD REPUBLISH AND CIRCULATE THIS INVITATION, WHICH ANY ONE, INTO WHOSE HANDS IT MAY FALL, HAS FULL PERMISSION TO DO.

Peace be with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity.

Thus prays their affectionate brother and servant in the Lord,

JAMES HALDANE STEWART.

Limpsfield Rectory, Nov. 1853.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—DECEMBER 23.

—— Contributions to the Jubilee fund of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have reached in the Madras Presidency the sum of Rs. 7,300.

—— Mr. Moegling, giving an account of the Coorgs in the *Madras Christian Herald*, says:—"But they have a strange and noxious custom, a kind of marriage-communism within the family. The wives of the brothers of one house are considered as common property. The children consequently are either children of the family or of the acknowledged father. The Brahmans, the clever casuists of India, who know to find a reason, or pretext, or precedent for any thing, when it is their interest to do so, have told the Coorgs, that in this unnatural and hurtful custom they resemble the great Pandavas of antiquity, who had one wife, Draupadi. There are similar abnormities, violating the natural and universal law of marriage, to be met with in contiguous provinces, the Polyandria among the Nairs and the Alya-Santana law of the Telu country."

—— The Rajah of Dhar, says the *Telegraph and Courier*, has distributed Rs. 3000 among the Brahmans of Bombay.

SATURDAY,—DECEMBER 24.

—— Dr. O'Shaughnessy has written a letter to the *Bombay Times*, from which we take the following:—I have to conduct the official trial of the comparative fitness of over fifty different inventions, to ascertain which is best suited to our purposes, and circumstances in India. To this competition Dr. Impey has been invited to join, and has been promised every fair play which can be shown him. Until this trial has been completed I consider myself bound not to offer any opinion on any of the new, or professedly new, instruments under observation. When the time of report arrives, I will speak out frankly about them, in terms of praise or objection, according to the results before me.

—— Rs. 20,000 have been placed at the disposal of Dr. O'S. for the purpose of laying down additional lines in the N. W. Provinces.

—— Lord Dalhousie abstains from making any reply to the inculpations of the late Sir Charles

* See Revelation xiv. xviii. xix.

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Napier, but has published the official correspondence that passed between him and the late general.

—— Writing from Lahore, Mr. Morrison, American Missionary, says:—"I think I have never been situated where I could make my missionary efforts so extensively felt, and where I could so fully bring all my energies into so profitable exercise as here. It is like one perpetual mela here; we can have crowds about us all day, if we could stand the labour of preaching to them and discussing with opposers. We need greatly to have our hands strengthened. I suppose the population here about equal to that of Saharanpur, Ambala, and Ludiana. At those stations they have eight men, and really need more—what then must be our need, where we have about the same population and only two men. Then again, they have at not very distant points other missionaries, and the country all around them has been more or less visited, the gospel preached in their villages, cities, and melas; whereas all west of us to Persia, all south to the sea, is a blank, so far as missionary labour is concerned, if we except here and there a solitary officer, who tries to do something for the good of the people. I have always felt that this point should be strengthened, but never felt it so strongly as I have since I came and saw it. And this I feel without detracting in the least from the wants of the older stations. Then, Jalandar is a large city, I should think fully equal to any station of this mission, excepting this. There we ought by all means to have a missionary."—One statement of the above is to be corrected, there being now a Missionary in Sindh.

—— Mr. Stoddard, of Ooromiah, speaking of the purity of the air in Persia, says that he is able to distinguish with the naked eye, the satellites of Jupiter and of Saturn; and has a perfect view of Mount Ararat, at a distance of 200 miles.

MONDAY—DECEMBER 26.

—— Head quarters were removed to Bombay on Saturday. On that day Lord FitzClarence returned to the Presidency.

—— Her Majesty's frigate *Fox* has arrived in our harbour, bearing the flag of Commodore Lambert. She goes into dock.

—— The *Feroze* arrived last evening from Aden, 17th instant, Lord Elphinstone arrived by this opportunity.

—— The three English daily papers of Bombay keep holiday to-day.

TUESDAY,—DECEMBER 27.

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"Lord Elphinstone, our new Governor, landed at about 7 o'clock on Sunday Evening at the Apollo Bunder, Sir. Henry Leeke, Cols. Hale and Lyon, and A. Malet, Esquire, having gone on board the *Feroze* to receive His Lordship. A number of officers had assembled on the Pier head who were introduced to his Lordship by Colonel Lyons. Amongst others we observed Brigadier Cracklow, Colonel Grant, Colonel Willoughby, Major Furr, Captain Barr. &c. &c. His Lordship stepped into a carriage, was immediately attended by an Escort from the Governor's Body Guard, and drove off to Government House. His Lordship yesterday evening assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and took the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison."

—— The *Friend of India* says:—"The general tenor of the accounts received from Burmah by this mail is not favourable to a renewal of the war. Along the bank of the Irrawaddy as far as Henzada, it is said, Europeans without guards and without arms can travel in perfect safety. Two gentlemen absolutely unattended recently made the attempt, penetrated some miles into the interior, and slept in native villages without precaution or alarm. They were untouched. On all sides, the villagers declared themselves satisfied with the Government, and irritated by the oppression of their own countrymen, the native officials. The last evil will soon be amended, and the journey, if it proves nothing else, prevents at least this far as Henzada, the frontier town of the worst district, the country is free from any bitter enemies to British supremacy. Whether the King, overborne by his advisers, or deceived by false reports, will attempt the disturbance which is to be followed by the 'ruin and exile of himself and his race,' the cold weather now ensuing will suffice to shew.

—— The *Indian Standard* says that the late Mr. Thomason bequeathed the whole of his magnificent private library to the Agra College.

—— The *Friend of India* says the Governor General who left on the 12th inst., is to return on the 18th prox.

—— The Calcutta journals publish a report by Lieut. Stewart upon the preparations made for carrying on the Telegraph to Benares. Nine separate parties of workmen had been despatched by the 28th October. Of these one was to work along the Grand Trunk Road for two hundred miles, another from Benares downwards, and a third from Benares to Cawnpore. The fourth would work downwards again from Agra, the fifth between Agra and Delhi, the sixth and seventh towards Indore. The eighth and ninth have been sent to Loodianah, whence they will work towards Delhi on one side, and Lahore on the other. A separate line of Telegraph from Calcutta to Sugor has also been authorized.

—— From Trieste, Nov. 26th, the *Bombay Times* hears or follows:—"It is reported that some Russian vessels on passing the Turkish fortresses were fired into and sunk. In Vienna there were rumours that the French and English Embassies might soon be recalled from St. Petersburgh. In Bohemia the Israelites are prohibited from giving Christian names to their children, and also Christian servants are to be prevented from being employed in Jewish families. The winter was felt severely at Trieste from which it was concluded that in the countries near the Bosphorus warlike operations would be impeded."

—— At length the H. Co's Packet service between Suez and Bombay comes to an end. The Commissioners of H. M. Treasury announce that they have made a postal arrangement with the P. and O. Company. The *Atlas* says:—"The terms for the performance of a fortnightly mail service between Bombay and Aden have been agreed upon between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the payment fixed upon being at the same rate as that received by the company for the other branches of their mail contract with the East—namely, 6s. 2d. per mile. The company are about to commence the contract almost immediately. The *Colombo*, a new ship just built for the company, will be sent to India."

—— The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"It may gratify those friends who are interested in the disposition of the naval force on the Burmese coast, to learn the present arrangements. The *Phlegethon* is at Arracan; the *Enterprise* and *Proserpine* are in Irrawaddy, employed in the suppression of river dacoity. These vessels have European crews. The *Bentinck*, *Nerbudda*, *Mahanuddy*, *Damooda* and *Indus* steamers with the flats *Bhagurruttee*, *Soane*, *Sutlej* and *Luckia* are employed in keeping up the communications and carrying supplies to the troops, as well as between Rangoon and Prome. The *Pluto* is stationed at Moulmain, and under the orders of Col. Bogle. It is likely that a river steamer will be sent into the Sitang this cold season, to ply between Sitang and Shoeyghain. During the rains she will probably be able to run as high as Tonghoo.

—— The Editor of the *New Quarterly Review* says:—"At a trial of Colonel Colt's pistols at the Rifle ground at Erith, not long since, we saw thirty-two out of thirty-six shots strike within a circle seven feet in diameter, at a range of *four hundred and ten yards*; the most remarkable performance in all probability ever effected by a pistol; and that pistol had a barrel only seven and a half inches in length."

—— Opium has fallen Rs. 180 per chest, at Calcutta in three months.

WEDNESDAY,—DECEMBER 28.

—— The P and O. Screw Str. *Cadez*, of 1060 tons and 220 H. P., has arrived from Southampton, via Point de Galle. She leaves for Hongkong Jany. 2.

—— Mr Right acknowledges contribution to the amount of Rs. 1067.

—— The *Sindian* reports as follows of this year's fair at Kurrachee:—"This year, the *Kafilas* have been coming in earlier, and, comparing the importation from Khorasan and Lus during the month of November this year with that of last year, we have an improvement of *two laks and nearly ten thousand rupees*. Mr. Frere's notice certainly defines time for the Fair—sixty days from 1st inst.; not the less have *Kafilas* been coming over the border from the month of October, and we have proof now of the real earnestness and confidence of both Afghan and Beloooh by the increase of trade. There is certainly a falling off in Dyes as Madder and other articles which do not command so ready a consumption in European marts, as well as that they are comparatively not so profitable after paying the ruinous taxes—or black-mail rather—levied at Kelat, Kandahar and other places. Against this trifling falling-off, there is great improvement in other respects. There is more than twice the quantity of Wool; not quite a lak of rupees worth in 1852 against over and above two laks this year. We have had a larger supply of Horses and of Hounds too"

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* says that a conspiracy against the Czar has been discovered in the new provinces, and that 20 nobles, including the Governor of Moldavia have been sent to Siberia.

THURSDAY,—DECEMBER 29.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* mentions the baptism of a native convert by the London Society's Missionaries. He had been for several years a pupil in their Institution.

—— A London correspondent of the *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"Amongst the most remarkable of the signs of the Times, is the result of investigation made by the Revds. Messrs. Godfrey, Gillson and Mogson into the astounding phenomena of Table-turning and Table-talking. Notwithstanding the ridicule and banter of the *Quarterly Review*, most Christian men who have prayerfully considered this subject, have been led to the conclusion that a living and supernatural—and Satanic agency is at work amongst us. It seems premonitory of the last great struggle between the powers of light and darkness. In the cities of Bath and Bristol, no less than ten or twelve independent testimonies have been furnished to the correctness of Mr. Godfrey's and Mr. Gillson's statements. Both of these gentlemen are well known as solid, able, godly, judicious and enlightened men. No theory of electric fluids, can suggest the answers given to their questions to the invisible agent occupying the Table."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"Ships and troops are to be sent into the Persian Gulf immediately."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1853.

Major H. W. Trevelyan is appointed to act as Political Agent in Kutch, during the absence of Major G. LeGrand Jacob, or until further orders.

Captain D'Oyley T. Compton is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Sahee Kanth, until further orders.

Major H. Aston is appointed Acting Political Agent in Katteawar during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Lang on sick certificate, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1853.

Ensign F. L. Kouge, Adjutant of the Khandesh Infantry Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 5th or 10th, on private affairs, under the Government General Order No. 541, of the 22nd August 1846.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

Lieutenant V. B. D Cotter, 2nd in Command of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, has been allowed leave of absence to the Presidency, from the 7th November to the 7th December, for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Mahratta language.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

[illegible], Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1853.

Mr. J. Gibbs having been appointed Acting Second Assistant to the Commissioner in Sindh on the 7th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 28th ultimo is cancelled from that date.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

C. J. Erskine, Acting Secretary to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

Mr. C. Forjett, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th to the 23rd instant to visit Bombay, on private affairs.

Captain F. Wells, Superintendent of Police, Konkan, is allowed leave of absence for one month to Mahableshwar, on leave to commence from the date of his relinquishing charge of his Office.

Captain F. Wells is allowed an extension of [illegible] to the leave of absence granted to him on the 14th instant.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

C. J. Davies, Deputy Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1853.

Mr. W. Fenner, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, has been allowed leave of absence for ten days, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing an Examination in the Guzerattee language before the next Examination Committee.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1853.

Rao Bahadoor Narro Wittul Chimpeleur to be a Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Supernumerary First Assistant Collector of Dharwar, has been placed in charge of the Talooka instead of the Bunkapoor Talooka.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Collector of Broach, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate Sudder, from the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

Mr. R. Spooner assumed charge of the office of Collector on the 19th instant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 5.

Admitted, Mr. L. H. G. Tucker, C. S.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

Mr. William Patrick Adam to be Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, from the 25th instant.

Pay. Hospital Assistant Sewappa Nursing, of the Civil Hospital, Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1853.

The Reverend J. N. Allen, Senior Chaplain at Poona, has been allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1853.

The Reverend W. K. Mitchell has been appointed Marriage Registrar at Poona.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

C. J Erskine, Acting Secretary to Govt.

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